

THE BOSTON MORNING POST.

PUBLISHED DAILY, AT NO. 21 WATER

VOLUME XII. NO. 51.

MONDAY

RAILWAY HOUSE, MILTON, MASS.
The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken a lease of this extensive house, and newly repaired and furnished it throughout with every article necessary for the accommodation and comfort of travellers, convivial parties and boarders.

A beautiful grove with pleasant walks, a garden, swing, &c. are connected with this establishment, and its proximity to the city renders it an inviting place of resort for those who may desire a short time away from the confusion and jolty air of a crowded place of business.

The bowling alleys have been newly laid, and good attendants provided.

The larder will be stored with the best of provisions, and such delicacies as the seasons afford. The bar will also be kept supplied with choice wines and liquors. Good stabbing for horses.

The Dorchester and Milton line of stages leave for Boston every morning and noon, and return at noon and evening.

epft. SILAS HALL.

WARREN HOUSE,

At the junction of Merrimack and Friend Streets. This establishment having now gone through extensive and thorough repairs and addition, will compare with any other public house of its size. It has been furnish'd from top to bottom with new furniture, bedding, carpeting, &c. and is now open for the accommodation of travellers, &c. It is the intention to conduct the House after the mode of the most approved public houses, and every effort will be made personally, and by well tried assistants, to please his former custom and those who may visit the Warren House for the first time.

Extensive stables, with pure water, is attached to the establishment. AZARIAH PROCTOR.

epft. AMOS S. ALLEN.

New York, Oct. 17, 1836.

SHAKSPEARE HOTEL,

Late Harmony, corner of William and Duane streets. This new and spacious establishment is now open, under the direction of the subscriber. The bed rooms are airy and spacious, and can be taken with or without board. A spacious Refectory has been fitted up in the basement, where the best of Liquors, and every delicacy the market affords, is provided. There is a spacious Ball Room in the second story, which can be let to Balls and Cotillion Parties. Dinners for Parties, (whether large or small in number) provided. Smart Martids, Referees, &c. &c. accommodated with dispatch at short notice. There is also a large room admirably adapted for a Drill Room. The subscriber trusts that his endeavors to keep a public house, unsurpassed in comfort, luxury and reasonableness of charges, by any in the city, will secure him ample encouragement.

AMOS S. ALLEN.

NO. 24 Ann Street, head of Merchants' Row, Boston.

The subscriber having bought out Mr Levi Moyer of the above house, has now opened the same for the reception of company.

This House is located in the most central and business part of the city, with every convenience for the accommodation of gentlemen, who can be furnished with rooms and board, or board without rooms on the most reasonable terms.

Gentlemen visiting the city on business are respectfully invited to call.

The bar will be furnished with choice liquors of all kinds. The subscriber will render every exertion and attention to make this House worthy the patronage of his friends and the public of whom he solicits a share.

epft. JOHN TILTON.

MASASOIT HOUSE,

WALTHAM, MASS.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that this large and elegant establishment, 83 miles from the city, is now open for the reception of company, and every effort will be made to give entire satisfaction to individuals and parties of pleasure, at immediate notice.

epft. JOHN DAVIS.

TABLE D'HOYE,

At the Head of Street House.—The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his Diner continues to be kept daily for their accommodation. Diner is served at 1 past 2 o'clock precisely, and furnished with every luxury of the season. Gentlemen wishing to dine at any hour can be accommodated at the Restorator.—His cellar are provided with Wines of every description, and of the choicest qualities—for which the House has been so long celebrated.

JAMES RYAN.

BOARD.

Pleasant rooms and board, on what is popularly called the "Graham System," may be obtained for four gentlemen, in a small private family, at one of the pleasantest houses in the city. Inquire at 36 Washington Place, corner of High st, or of J. A. NOBLE, No 111 Washington st.

STEPHEN A. PIERCE.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1837.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For sale or to let a genteel three story Dwelling House, centrally located, and contains a kitchen, good cellar, two parlors with folding doors; also, a large single parlor on the same floor, with either two or three rooms. The house is in most perfect order, having been occupied by the present owner for a long time. The land borders on two st'ets, and is laid out with taste and well stocked with shrubs.

Apply to C. MCINTIRE, 5 Exchange st.

62

TO LET.

To let a genteel three story Brick House on Temple street, in perfect order—also, a 3 story brick house on Beach street, modern built, with the usual conveniences.

Rents \$450 and \$550. Immediate possession given. Apply to C. MCINTIRE, 5 Exchange st.

62

FOR SALE.

A small two story brick house, neatly finished, in the west part of the city. The owner would exchange for a large house, and pay the difference in cash. Apply to U. J. CLARK, 3 Brattle square.

62

TO LET.

In the west part of the city, a three story brick house, calculated for two families. For terms apply to C. MCINTIRE, 5 Exchange st.

62

TO LET.

A store in Atkinson street. Apply at 27 Milk street.

67

TO LET.

Part of a house containing five rooms, in Cedar lane. Rent \$125. Apply to U. J. CLARK, 3 Brattle square.

68

TO LET.

The whole or part of a house centrally situated, containing 12 rooms, large yard, good water of both kinds, and every necessary convenience for a boarding house, or two or three small families. Apply to U. J. CLARK, 3 Brattle square.

jan20

FOR SALE.

Or let on a lease, on Purchase st, a very first rate large brick house, with every convenience. Apply to C. MCINTIRE, 108 State st.

68

TO LET.

A new brick store, with cellar and lofts, suitable for the shoe and leather business, or mechanical purposes. Apply to JOHN L. SPEAR, 7 Exchange st.

2w J26

TO LET.

A store well calculated for a clother, hatter, grocer, or crockery establishment. Apply to JOHN L. SPEAR, 7 Exchange st.

2w J26

FOR SALE.

Or exchange, 250 acres first rate Land, in McKean Co., Penn. Apply to C. MCINTIRE, 108 State st.

68

FOR SALE.

A 2 story brick house on Essex st, \$20 0. Apply to U. J. CLARK, 3 Brattle square.

jan20

FOR SALE.

A first rate new 3 story brick house on Lym place. Apply to C. MCINTIRE, 108 State st.

69

TO LET.

A convenient house in Friend street. Apply to JOHN L. SPEAR, 7 Exchange st.

1w J23

TO LET.

The house occupied by myself, in Federal street. Apply to JOHN L. SPEAR, 7 Exchange street.

1w J21

TO LET.

A convenient house centrally situated near Washington st. Apply to CHARLES WADE, 108 State st.

69

OPS.—8 bales Hops of superior quality, just received

and for sale by GEO. W. TYLER, No 42 Commercial street.

62

MONDAY

STREET, BY BEALS & GREENE.—CHARLES GORDON GREENI

MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1837.

PRICE \$6

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE ADVENTURES OF A NIGHT.

A PARODY ON "THE COMET," BY O. W. HOLMES.

"Tis Winter! men are riding out,

And racing as they go,

And many an eye is glad to see

A foot of solid snow.

And well may folks make such a fuss,

And stable boys turn pale;

The sun will soon drink up the snow

As toppers drink their ale.

On, on, through turnpike road, scott free,

The vehicles rush by,

They turn not to the left or right,

Like stars they seem to fly,

One crack from that long, slender whip,

See how they leave behind

The balance of the customers,

Their own accounts to find!

And what would happen to the clerks,

And how would look the sleigh,

If on some hill those prancing nags

Should chance to run away?

Ful hot and high those steeds would bound

The drifted snow they'd plough,—

One night, I saw and heard it all,

My head is aching now!

I saw five youngsters drive a team,

The latest cut they had,

They went like lightning—just as if

The long tailed greys were mad.

I saw those horses tied at last

To Murdock's lofty post,

I heard loud talk, and then I asked

The meaning, of the host.

I saw the party by the fire,

Encircled wide in smoke,

I read upon each merry face

"I'm up to any joke!"

I saw a turkey's under wing

Writte in an open jaw,

I saw two worthies seize at once

A chicken by the claw.

I saw those grey nags once again

Brought up before the door,

The wags got in, and such a shout

I never heard before.

I asked the hostler why they made

Such noise about the town,

He answered not, for one young blood

Had tipped him half a crown.

I saw their vehicle approach

The hill in Watertown,

I saw the driver trying hard

To check their running down.

I saw three youngsters give a spring,

Before a word was said

And one poor fellow jumped so high

He came down on his head.

I saw this same one taken from

The spot on which he fell—

They took him pale as any ghost

To Cattle Fair Hotel.

I saw him three weeks afterwards,

His eyes they didn't match,

For one was looking pretty well

And one was in a patch!

I saw two bills presented him,

One for repairing breeches,

The other, "Debt ten and six,

For medicine and leeches."

I never saw them afterwards,

I wish it was in my power to report a more favorable state of things in England; but the improvement in the monetary affairs of the country, which seemed near at hand a few days since, has not been realized, and most persons look forward to the future with considerable apprehension. The prices of manufactured goods, however, do not fall, and holders here, like the same class in America, appear resolved to make any sacrifice rather than to submit to a reduction in price.

It was supposed the shipments to the United States would almost cease, in a time like the present, especially as this is declared to be the only way in which trade can be brought back to its usual channels; the interest of money reduced, and business be conducted once more with any kind of satisfaction. Instead of this, however, the vessels now sailing for America have full freights, and nearly as many manufactures as last year, but I should fear that while this continues, the embarrassments at present existing in America will not be removed. A rise in the necessities of life has taken place here very similar to what has occurred in the United States. Wheat has advanced from 56. a quarter, (the price in July, 1835,) to 60. Potatoes, which usually bring 6s. 6d. a load, are now 12s. 6d. Straw has advanced from 3 1/2 a 7s. a stone, of 14lbs; and the price of hay has doubled. The poor, of course find this advance sensibly, but they, fortunately, the winter has been very mild, and much like the weather, which is usual in the spring; although at sea there have been violent gales, and many vessels wrecked. The three last packets have made their passages from New York each in seventeen days.

Believe me to remain, Dear Sir, very respectfully,
Your friend and son's t'.

Mr Woodbury's Discourse before the Historical Society, at Washington, is thus spoken of in a letter to the *Advocate* from its editor:—

The discourse pronounced by Mr Woodbury was one of the most eloquent I ever heard from our best Northern scholars. I expected a strong and manly style of thought and language, but did not suppose that the severe discipline of years in the arduous departments that have been filled by that gentleman, and his recent extreme labors, would have left him a moment's leisure for the graces of literature; and yet his discourse was highly, but elegantly embellished with classical and poetical illustrations, as well as rare historical reminiscences. But what I most admired, was the genuine vein of pure democracy that ran through the whole. At the North, almost all the talent and all the literature are devoted to the uses of the aristocracy, and rarely do we hear the popular doctrines which form the true basis of society in this government, boldly advanced and honorably maintained. Happily, at the seat of government, literature and the sciences seem to be cultivated for the uses of the people. There was nothing of a party complexion in Mr Woodbury's discourse, and it was in all respects adapted to a pure literary society. It was a sound philosophical view of the history of a government of the people, as distinguished from the history of the old world, where the relations of the upper classes to society form the sole materials of history, and the degraded many are forgotten, except as the mere instruments to carry on the great designs of the elevated few. The lecturer happily illustrated this distinction in the proper materials for our history, and showed, that instead of collecting the annals of wars, of ambitious aspirants for power, of diplomacy, or even of the arts of sculpture, painting, and poetry, the historians of America must gather the materials of their works from the universal development of mind and matter, and the adaptation of all the objects of society here, to improve the condition of the many, and not to insure the superiority of the few; to make all happy, rather than a few illustrious; all intelligent, rather than a few pre-eminently learned. In this connexion, the lecturer forcibly demonstrated, that vastly more of practical and original talent had been called into action, in forming and advancing society here, than in the old world; that philosophy and the arts had with us been applied to direct practical and useful results, and that a comparison of the whole was honorable to us as a people, and should more than reconcile us to the individual superiority that might be claimed in other countries where the whole were vastly less happy and less intellectual, though the few might be more distinguished.

We learn that this discourse will be published; and it ought to be widely diffused, to counteract the untoward influences of almost the universal literature of the country, which has been made subservient to principles most adverse to those on which our fathers founded the original settlement and subsequent independence of this country."

A word for Miss Clifton and two for Mrs Richardson—Miss Clifton, the beautiful Miss Clifton, whose appearance always reminds us of Wilson's *verses* to the wild deer—commencing—

"Magnificent creature! so stately and bright"—is once again about to delight the Benedictines of Boston with her spirited acting. All the gay world will, of course, crowd to behold this "bright, particular star" of the American drama. Those who have already seen her, will hasten to renew the pleasure which they derived during her last engagement at the Tremont,—and those who have not, will go to see if the anticipations, which they have formed, can be fully realized. She appears to-night in her favorite character of *Bianca*, in Milman's admirable tragedy of *Fazio*—and we advise our country-readers to form as many sleighing parties as they can, and come to be enchanted—not only with the splendid *Bianca*, but with the charming *Morgiana*, as represented by Mrs Richardson in that best of melo-dramas, *The Forty Thieves*.

We have noticed with regret that Mrs Richardson has, by no means, been adequately appreciated in Boston. Her benefit, on Friday night, was very thinly attended; but we hardly recollect the time when we have derived a richer treat from any theatrical entertainment. Although she must have experienced considerable depression of spirits from witnessing the manner in which her efforts were rewarded, still she played, during a long evening, with unabated spirit and vivacity, and, with such truth to nature as to delight the "fix audience though few," who were present at the representation. While at the Park Theatre, Mrs R. was the universal favorite. Her benefits were brillantly attended. She won golden opinions from all. In our opinion she is decidedly the best "stock-actress," we ever saw. She is excellent in every thing—equally good in "tragedy, comedy, history, pastoral, pastoral-comical, historical-pastoral, tragical-historical, tragical-comical-historical-pastoral, scene indissoluble, and poem unlimited." She possesses, moreover, a sweet, rich voice of great compass, and uses it with a charming discretion. We were apprehensive that she could not be induced to remain in Boston, for her success so far has not been flattering. The critics of old standing, however, are lavish in their terms of approbation. Should she remain, it cannot be long before she will be universally admired and greeted by audiences who will fully comprehend and value her true, chaste, and fascinating performances.

Lion Theatre.—Mr Buckley offers a very strong Equestrian bill for this evening. In addition to which Clari is again to be performed with a very superior cast of characters. Look at the bills.

Q Among all the Lectures of the season, the one promised at the Odeon to-morrow evening we think will be the most interesting. Mr Couthouy has become greatly interested in the subject of his discourse, and is as competent to treat upon it as any individual who could be named.

Notice—Particular—Especial.—Those passengers what has not settled their bets upon the Pennsylvania Election, is desired to do it immediately—ding, dong.

The Captain wont remain in his office but a short time—when them as have paid will be put ashore to be laughed at by them what stays aboard.

CONGRESS.

Wednesday, Jan. 25.—The Senate was occupied almost all day in the discussion of a Bill for the settlement of the claim of the Ex-Emperor of Ricard W. Meade. Mr Clay defended it, and said it was generally conceded that something was due—the only question was as to the item of 75,000 dollars, allowed to him for his sufferings in prison and losses consequent on imprisonment. The Special Order, on the Bill to prohibit the sales of land, &c. was then resumed.

In the House, several private Bills were reported. The Mileage Bill was taken up. The resolution and amendment were laid on the table. Mr Bell's Bill on securing the freedom of Elections, was read. Provides that any officer interfering in elections by using any function of his office, shall be fined \$5000 and removed. Mr Bell said he was totally disinterested, but knew that the allegations mentioned in the Preamble could be proved. The Order of the day was to be taken up, on the motion of Mr Vanderpool. The Bill for admitting Michigan to the Union passed to a third reading. There is no doubt that it will be sanctioned by the President.

Thursday, Jan. 26.—In the Senate, Mr Grundy offered the following resolution, and asked for the consideration of this time, but at the suggestion of Mr Clay, that he wished to offer an amendment to the resolution, it was ordered to be over for one day.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed on the part of the Senate, to join such Committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives, to ascertain and report a mode of examining the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, and of notifying the persons elected of their election.

Michigan Senators.—The bill for the admission of the State of Michigan had received the signature of the President of the United States. Mr Grundy rose and moved that the Senators from the State of Michigan be admitted to take the oath and their seats. Agreed to.

Special Order.—The Senate proceeded to consider the Bill to prohibit the sales of Public Lands, except to actual settlers. After some amendments had been agreed to, the further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

Treasury Order.—Mr Walker moved to postpone the proceeding orders for the purpose of taking up the Bill designating and limiting the funds receivable for the United States.

The discourse pronounced by Mr Woodbury was one of the most eloquent I ever heard from our best Northern scholars. I expected a strong and manly style of thought and language, but did not suppose that the severe discipline of years in the arduous departments that have been filled by that gentleman, and his recent extreme labors, would have left him a moment's leisure for the graces of literature; and yet his discourse was highly, but elegantly embellished with classical and poetical illustrations, as well as rare historical reminiscences. But what I most admired, was the genuine vein of pure democracy that ran through the whole. At the North, almost all the talent and all the literature are devoted to the uses of the aristocracy, and rarely do we hear the popular doctrines which form the true basis of society in this government, boldly advanced and honorably maintained. Happily, at the seat of government, literature and the sciences seem to be cultivated for the uses of the people. There was nothing of a party complexion in Mr Woodbury's discourse, and it was in all respects adapted to a pure literary society. It was a sound philosophical view of the history of a government of the people, as distinguished from the history of the old world, where the relations of the upper classes to society form the sole materials of history, and the degraded many are forgotten, except as the mere instruments to carry on the great designs of the elevated few. The lecturer happily illustrated this distinction in the proper materials for our history, and showed, that instead of collecting the annals of wars, of ambitious aspirants for power, of diplomacy, or even of the arts of sculpture, painting, and poetry, the historians of America must gather the materials of their works from the universal development of mind and matter, and the adaptation of all the objects of society here, to improve the condition of the many, and not to insure the superiority of the few; to make all happy, rather than a few illustrious; all intelligent, rather than a few pre-eminently learned. In this connexion, the lecturer forcibly demonstrated, that vastly more of practical and original talent had been called into action, in forming and advancing society here, than in the old world; that philosophy and the arts had with us been applied to direct practical and useful results, and that a comparison of the whole was honorable to us as a people, and should more than reconcile us to the individual superiority that might be claimed in other countries where the whole were vastly less happy and less intellectual, though the few might be more distinguished.

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Santa Anna.—The Washington letter writers tell very foolish stories about the Mexican President. One says that he and Gen. Houston have formed a plan to conquer Mexico and Texas together, and then divide the spoils between them—another that Santa Anna's release was purchased, and that \$600,000 is the gratuity to be received, or perhaps already received by General Houston, and that \$300,000 is the compensation which is to accrue to the benefit of the Texian treasury, &c. &c.

Q We refer our readers, with much pleasure, to an interesting letter from a friend in England, published on the First Page of this morning's paper. It contains the latest intelligence from that country, and some important remarks upon the Banking operations there, at this time, with an account of the stoppage of the Northern and Central Bank. It is written by an American merchant of high standing and much experience.

Q The Boston whigs are mighty mad because the Aurora Borealis, the other night, was just as bright in the sky over the country towns, as Boston!

Mr Whitaker, of the Baltimore Equestrian Theatre, was thrown from his horse a few nights since, and had his scull fractured, and his spine seriously injured. His recovery is doubtful.

Michigan is at length admitted into the Union, and her, Senators have been qualified and taken their Seats in Congress.

An abolition meeting was lately broken up in Perry Co., Pennsylvania, by an excess of music.

Eighteen or twenty building were destroyed at Auburn N. Y., by fire, on the 22d inst.

The Albany Journal of Thursday evening, mentions a rumor of a disastrous fire at Lockport, which is said to have been raging when the stage left that village.

Steamboat Burnt.—On the night of the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, on her way from Columbus to Mobile, the Steamboat Iowa, took fire in her hold at Ermisfield, and was totally consumed. The passengers were all asleep, but escaped without injury. She had on board 330 bales of cotton.

Notice—Particular—Especial.—Those passengers what has not settled their bets upon the Pennsylvania Election, is desired to do it immediately—ding, dong.

The Captain wont remain in his office but a short time—when them as have paid will be put ashore to be laughed at by them what stays aboard.

POLICE COURT.

That Eccentric Son of Song, "GEORGE WASHINGTON DIXON, the AMERICAN MELODIST," seems fated to be the perpetual theme of public speculation and curiosity. If there is a difficulty anywhere to be found, George is sure to fall into it, and he finds it impossible to make head-way long in one track. The real truth appears to be, that, with the best disposition in the world, he is deficient in that species of cunning, artifice and pettiness, which is generally supposed to be requisite to command success in this heartless world; but this, however, is the common luck of men of genius. No man has ever endeavored to get along in life more than George has, but he cannot accommodate his independent spirit to the caprices of the day, and "crook the pregnant hinges of his knee," for any man's favor. Goldsmith's celebrated lines upon the illustrious Burke may, without the least impropriety, be applied to George:—

Though equal to all things, for all things unfit;
Too nice for a statesman—too proud for a wit;
For a patriot too cool—for a drudge disobedient,
And too fond of the right to pursue the expedient!!!

With a mental and moral constitution of this elevated, but irregular character, he often but unwittingly makes enemies, and places himself in embarrassing circumstances, but still he finally extricates himself as unexpectedly and unaccountably as he becomes involved. In this particular, he resembles another celebrated luminary in England's glorious history—the immortal Lord Chief Justice Coke, whose whole life was spent in public and domestic struggles—now up and now down, but conquering in the sequel; and whose singular success drew from his monarch, King James, the only royal conundrum on record, viz.—

"Why is my Lord Coke like a Cat?—Because he always comes down, safe on his feet."

One great cause of George's failures, accidents and indiscretions, is, that in all his enterprises he takes hold of the hot end of the poker, and thereby his business transactions occasionally appear rather *equivocal*, at least. A distinguished Philosopher and clean shaving Barber in Brattle street, thus briefly, but correctly, describes him—"Dixon is like a cow that occasionally gives a good pail of milk, and then kicks it right over." A mis-step of this nature, last week—one which undoubtedly is to be attributed to a want of due consideration—put him in the power of his arch enemy, the Editor of the Herald. The Jim Boy of the Creek, has, however, been successful in taking *sixty* negro prisoners, near the Oklawaha. These negroes, said to be Indian negroes, were armed and made resistance, but were so completely surprised, that they were secured with only two wounded of the friendly Creek.

But few Indians were with the negroes. Of these few, two or three, it is said were killed. Among the negroes taken, is Primus, who belonged to the unfortunate Rogers, killed last winter, at the same time with General Tompkins.

In addition, we learn from a passenger in the George & Mary, that the Indians had killed a Mr Sistrunk, residing at Silver Springs, and had wounded a Mr Strickland, residing about 20 miles from Silver Springs, and had fired into the house of a Mr Wells, but without doing any damage.

Honors to a deceased Fireman.—Died yesterday afternoon, Mr Iraad Ferry—at the calamitous fire on the night of the 1st inst. in Camp street, while performing his duty as foreman of Mississipi Fire Company No 2, in the most daring and courageous manner, in co-operation with his brother firemen, he unfortunately fell through the hatch of the third story to the ground floor in one of the stores enveloped in flames, and lingered until yesterday, when he serenely ceased to breathe.

At a meeting of the Council of the 2d Municipality last evening, a resolution was passed, appropriating a sum of money for the erection of a monument to his memory. We understand that the council's of the first and third municipalities will assemble this evening, in order to pass a similar resolution. The deceased was full worth of these honors. Independently of the public spirit and noble service in which he met his fate, he was universally loved and esteemed for the mildness and probity of his private character.—*New Orleans Bee*.

Commerce of New York.—We annex the amount of Imports for the three first quarters of the past year, which we have obtained from the Custom House. We add some other statistics by way of illustrating the rapid growth of our noble city.

Value of Imports into the Port of New York during the three first quarters of 1836, ending the 30th September
Foreign accruing for same period

Foreign arrivals in 1836

Whole value of Imports for 1835

Amount of Duties accrued for 1835

Foreign arrivals in 1829

Value of Imports do

N. Y. Jour. Com.

A desperate attempt was made on Sunday evening by nine of the prisoners confined in the jail at Troy to break prison. From the statement in the Troy Whig, it appears that when Mr Rose, the keeper, went to return them to their cells, from the passage way in front where they were usually permitted to pass the evening, as soon as he opened the door, a stout negro seized him and attempted to choke him; but he succeeded in getting clear and gave the alarm, which brought the watchmen to his assistance, and they were all speedily secured.

Alarm in the Creek Nation.—The Columbus, (Geo.) Herald of the 20th inst. says—intelligence has just been received in our city that the Indian warriors, encamped about twenty-five miles from this place, under charge of Lieutenant Sloan, broke loose yesterday morning, and took to the woods, carrying with them their rifles, ammunition, &c. Their number is some two hundred, and there is every reason to believe that they are as hostile as at any period of the late Creek war.

The Expunging Pen.—A little anecdote is related at Washington, which is worth recording.—The night the expunging resolution was carried into effect in the Senate, Mr Benton, the persevering mover of that measure, sent to the President the pen used by the Clerk of the Senate, in drawing around and across, the black lines, and writing the word expunged by order of the Senate. It was a pen that had never been used for any other purpose. The President received it with much pleasure, and informed Mr Benton, that he should preserve it while he lived, and at his death bequeath it to Mr Benton as a mark of his regard.—*Advertiser*.

Norfolk, Va. Jan. 30. Naval.—The United States Consul, Lieut. Com. Glynn, from Boston, arrived to the Naval Hospital on Wednesday night last. She sailed from Boston in company with the U. S. bark Pioneer, Dec. 30th; and parted with her on the 3d of January, during a heavy gale. The Pioneer and Consul fired the customary salute yesterday, which was returned from the flag ship.

Departure of Santa Anna.—Gen. Santa Anna, accompanied by his aid, Col. Almonte, and by Capt. Tatnall, of the United States Navy, arrived in this city yesterday morning from Washington, and immediately embarked on board of the steamboat for Norfolk, which left yesterday at 3 o'clock.

We understand that Gen. Santa Anna will embark, on his arrival at Norfolk, on board of one of the Government vessels lying there, and will sail immediately.—*Balt. Am. of Friday*.

The bill to repeal the restraining law passed the N. Y. Senate on Thursday, and was sent to the House for concurrence.

The Office of the Courier and Journal, at Natchez, was destroyed by fire on the 13th inst. No insurance.

Quick passages.—The brig Toonette, at this port from St Domingo, was absent but 42 days on the voyage, with full cargoes both ways—she performed the outward voyage in 7 days.

Graham's Last Course of Lectures in Boston.—Mr Graham will commence his last

Brig Malaga, Crowell, Newport. Came out of Hyannis on Tuesday, and left brig Tatier, ready; sch Fairfield, N. York for Boston.

Returned, sch Rochester, Hinckley, hence for New York—had proceeded as far as Nantucket Shoals, but finding the Sound full of ice, anchored on the Shoal, where such a quantity of ice pressed upon her as to part her chain.

Sch Simbad, Smith, New York, via Provincetown.

Sch Two Brothers, Bangs, Provincetown, with part of sch George's cargo, stranded at Truro.

Sch Lucy Mary, Atwood, Provincetown.

CLEARED.

Brig Adelaide, Crosby, Ferdinandia; Samos, Brewer, Havana, and Europe; Calo, Smith, Baltimore; Cashier, Joseph Dex, do; sch Wm Allen Cook, Matanzas; Lurana, Tuckerman, and Oster, Blaney, Portsmouth; Alfred Tucker, Portland; Henry, Brown, Gloucester; Nun, Cook, Newburyport; sloop Glide, Winsor, Duxbury.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 20.

ARRIVED.

Brig Byron, Gorham, Hambur Oct 17, Cuxhaven Nov 2, experienced very severe weather on the passage, with continued western winds.

Brig Academic, Lane, Halifax, 23d inst. Left schs Industry, Kirby, Boston, next day; Mary, for do; sloop Liverpool, N. S. Kirby, Boston, 1st; sch Splendid, for New York, 12 days; do; sch Gold Noble, Doane, do 42; 18th, brig William, Collins, 27th, lat 42°, 1000 st, and for St. John, N. B., 7 weeks for Liverpool.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Arr at Sydney, NSW. June 16. Paliture, Henderson, Boston, via Cape of Good Hope.

At Bremen Nov 22, Dianthen, Thompson, unc.

Sailed for Cowes, about Dec 15, Argo, Farley, Hamburg.

Arr in Texel, Dec 16, brig Courier, Kannan, Boston and Alexandria.

Sailed for Cowes, 21st, Isabella, Meyer, Baltimore.

Arr in the Clyde 20th, New York, Niven, Charleston.

Arr at Havre 19th, Vespaian, (not Aspasia) Winsor, New Orleans; Caroline, Charleston.

At Marseilles, Nov 26, ships Dromo, for Sicily, 4 ds; Copia, New York, next day; Cratone, unc; Constitution, New Orleans; 15th; brig Russel, West Indies, 2 ds; bark Verona, for Boston, sailed 24th; brig South Carolina, New Orleans, do.

At Palermo, Nov 30, brig Pico, and Napoleon, for United States.

At Gibraltar, 21st, brig Shawmut, of Salem, unc. Ship Wm T. for New Orleans.

Arr at Leghorn Nov 13, brig Cherub, Doane, fm Labrador.

The bark Cutler, Lincoln, sailed from Genoa Dec 3 for New York, and not Boston, as reported.

SPOKEN.

Dec 14, lat 16, lon 50, brig Cadet, 17 days from Boston for Surinam.

Jan 19, lat 26°, lon 72°, sch Ontario, of Gloucester, fm St. John for New York.

Jan 11, Cape Florida SW. 30 miles, bark Venus, of Boston, 6 days for New Orleans for Liverpool.

Dec 25, lat 24, lon 81, ship Francis Depau, from New Orleans for Liverpool.

Dec 26, lat 24 15, lon 81, ship Franconia, fm New Orleans for Liverpool.

Dec 25, lat 35 40, lon 56, ship Caledonia, supposed from New Orleans for Liverpool.

Jan 6, Capt Hatteras S. 14 miles, sch —, reported hence for Ocracoke.

Jan 7, lat 30, lon 73, brig Pearl, of Newburyport, for N. York.

ARRIVALS, CLEARANCES, &c.

BATH, Jan 21—Arr Comet, Rush, Boston.

PORTLAND, Jan 27—Arr Wm Harris, Churchill, Matanzas, 4th inst.

PORTSMOUTH, Jan 24—Arr Alliance, (new ship, 524 tons) Haley, Mobile.

22d—Arr Fish, Boston; 27th, Wm Tell, Boston.

(Old Lancashire, (new ship, 661 tons, of New York) Merrill, Savannah.

BRISTOL, Jan 26—Arr Romulus, Mauran, Savannah for Providence.

NEW YORK, Jan 25—Arr Garrick, Robbinson, Liverpool.

Cld Edwin, Wilson, New Orleans; Sam Houston, Hinckley, Tampa Bay; Huston, Lafore; Barbados; Page, Hallett, and Boston, Bassett, Boston; Edwin, Howes, Jacmel; James, Tar, New Orleans.

27th—Arr Hibernia, Wilson, Liverpool; United States, Harvey, do; John Taylor, Luce, do; Hark-Away, French, do; America, Foster, Talcott, with 850 bbls oil; Elisha Dennis, West, N. York; Sutton, New Haven; Chapman, Lewis Cass, Whetstone, S. 14 miles, sch —, reported hence for Ocracoke.

He pledges himself that every attention will be paid to their wants and convenience, and will be accommodated on reasonable terms.

JOHN LOW.

j16 2w1s

TREMONT THEATRE.

MISS CLIFTON'S 1st NIGHT.

On MONDAY EVENING Jan 30.

Will be presented the play entitled

FAZIO

Or the Italian Wife.

Blanca

After which, the Fairy spectacle of the

FORTY THIEVES.

Morgan

Prices—Boxes, \$1. Third Tier, 75 cents. Gallery, 25 cents.

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I wish it was in my power to report a more favorable state of things in England; but the improvement in the municipal affairs of the country, which seemed near at hand a few days since, has not been realized, and most persons look forward to the future with considerable apprehension. The prices of manufactured goods, however, do not fall, and holders here, like the same class in America, appear resolved to make any sacrifice rather than to submit to a reduction in price.

It was supposed the shipments to the United States would almost cease, in a time like the present, especially as this is declared to be the only way in which trade can be brought back to its usual channels; the interest of money reduced, and business be conducted once more with any kind of satisfaction. Instead of this, however, the vessels now sailing for America have full freights, and nearly as many manufactures as last year, but I should fear that while this continues, the embarrassments at present existing in America will not be removed. A rise in the necessities of life has taken place here very similar to what has occurred in the United States. Wheat has advanced from 36s. a quarter, (the price in July, 1833,) to 60s. Potatoes, which usually bring 6s. 6d. a head, are now 12s. 6d. Straw has advanced from 31 2 a 7s. stone, of 14lb; and the price of hay has doubled. The poor, of course, feel this advance sensibly, but thus far, fortunately, the winter has been very mild, and much like the weather, which is usual in the spring; although at sea there have been violent gales, and many vessels wrecked. The three last packets have made their passage from New York each in seventeen days.

Believe me to remain, Dear Sir, very respectfully,
Your friend and o'er serv't.

Congress.

Wednesday, Jan. 25.—The Senate was occupied almost all day in the discussion of a Bill for the settlement of the claim of the Exempts of Richard W. Meade. Mr. Clay defended it, and said it was generally conceded that something was due—the only question was as to the item of 75,000 dollars, allowed to him for his suffering in prison and losses consequent on imprisonment. The Special Order, on the Bill to prohibit the sales of land, &c., was then rescinded.

In the House, several private Bills were reported. The Mileage Bill was taken up. The resolution and amendment were laid on the table. Mr. Bell's Bill on securing the freedom of Elections, was read. Provides that any officer interfering in elections by using any function of his office, shall be fined \$5000 and removed. Mr. Bell said he was totally disinterested, but knew that the allegations mentioned in the Preamble could be proved. The order of the day was to be taken up, on the motion of Mr. Vanderpool. The Bill for admitting Michigan to the Union passed to a third reading. There is no doubt that it will be sanctioned by the President.

Thursday, Jan. 26.—In the Senate, Mr. Grundy offered the following resolution, and asked for the consideration, at this time, but at the suggestion of Mr. Clay, that he wished to offer an amendment to the resolution, it was ordered to be over for one day.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed on the part of the Senate, to join such Committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives, to ascertain and report a mode of examining the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, and of notifying the persons elected of their elections.

Michigan Senators.—The bill for the admission of the State of Michigan had received the signature of the President of the United States. Mr. Grundy rose and moved that the Senators from the State of Michigan be admitted to take the oath and their seats. Agreed to.

Special Order.—The Senate proceeded to consider the Bill to prohibit the sales of Public Lands except to actual settlers. After some amendments had been agreed to the further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

Treasury Order.—Mr. Walker moved to postpone the proceeding orders for the purpose of taking up the Bill designating and limiting the funds receivable for the United States.

Mr. Woodbury's Discourse before the Historical Society, at Washington, is thus spoken of in a letter to the Advocate from its editor:—

"The discourse pronounced by Mr. Woodbury was one of the most eloquent I ever heard from our best Northern scholars. I expected a strong and manly style of thought and language, but did not suppose that the severe discipline of years in the arduous departments that have been filled by that gentleman, and his recent extreme labors, would have left him a moment's leisure for the graces of literature; and yet his discourse was highly, but elegantly embellished with classical and poetical illustrations, as well as rare historical reminiscences. But what I most admired, was the genuine vein of pure democracy that ran through the whole. At the North, almost all the talent and all the literature are devoted to the uses of the aristocracy, and rarely do we hear the popular doctrines which form the true basis of society in this government, boldly advanced and honorably maintained. Happily, at the seat of government, literature and the sciences seem to be cultivated for the uses of the people. There was nothing of a party complexion in Mr. Woodbury's discourse, and it was in all respects adapted to a pure literary society. It was a sound philosophical view of the history of a government of the people, as distinguished from the history of the old world, where the relations of the upper classes to society form the sole matter of history, and the degraded many are forgotten, except as the mere instruments to carry on the great designs of the elevated few. The lecturer happily illustrated this distinction in the proper materials for our history, and showed, that instead of collecting the annals of wars, of ambitious aspirants for power, of diplomacy, or even of the arts of sculpture, painting, and poetry, the historians of America must gather the materials of their works from the universal development of mind and matter, and the adaptation of all the objects of society here, to improve the condition of the many, and not to insure the superiority of the few; to make all happy, rather than a few illustrious; all intelligent, rather than a few pre-eminently learned. In this connexion, the lecturer forcibly demonstrated, that vastly more of practical and original talent had been called into action, in forming and advancing society here, than in the old world; that philosophy and the arts had with us been applied to direct practical and useful results, and that a comparison of the whole was honorable to us as a people, and should more than reconcile us to the individual superiority that might be claimed in other countries where the whole were vastly less happy and less intellectual, though the few might be more distinguished."

We learn that this discourse will be published; and it ought to be widely diffused, to counteract the untoward influences of almost the universal literature of the country, which has been made subservient to principles most adverse to those on which our fathers founded the original settlement and subsequent independence of this country."

A word for Miss Clifton and two for Mrs. Richardson.—Miss Clifton, the beautiful Miss Clifton, whose appearance always reminds us of Wilson's verses to the wild deer—commencing—

"Magnificent creature! so stately and bright—"

is once again about to delight the Beneficiaries of Boston with her spirited acting. All the gay world will, of course, crowd to behold this "bright, particular star" of the American drama. Those who have already seen her, will hasten to renew the pleasure which they derived during her last engagement at the Tremont,—and those who have not, will go to see if the anticipations, which they have formed, can be fully realized. She appears to-night in her favorite character of *Bianca*, in Milman's admirable tragedy of *Fazio*—and we advise our country-readers to form as many sleighing parties as they can, and come to be enchanted—not only with the splendid *Bianca*, but with the charming *Morgiana*, as represented by Mrs. Richardson in that best of melo-dramas, *The Forty Thieves*.

We have noticed with regret that Mrs. Richardson has, by no means, been adequately appreciated in Boston. Her benefit, on Friday night, was very thinly attended; but we hardly recollect the time when we have derived a richer treat from any theatrical entertainment. Although she must have experienced considerable depression of spirits from witnessing the manner in which her efforts were rewarded, still she played, during a long evening, with unabating spirit and vivacity, and, with such truth to nature as to delight the "fit audience though few," who were present at the representation. While at the Park Theatre, Mrs. R. was the universal favorite. Her benefits were brilliantly attended. She won golden opinions from all. In our opinion she is decidedly the best "stock-actress," we ever saw. She is excellent in every thing—equally good in "tragedy, comedy, history, pastoral, pastoral-comical, historical-pastoral, tragical-historical, tragical-comical-historical-pastoral, scene indissoluble, or poem unlimited." She possesses, moreover, a sweet, rich voice of great compass, and uses it with a charming discretion. We were apprehensive that she could not be induced to remain in Boston, for her success so far has not been flattering. The critics of old standing, however, are lavish in their terms of approbation. Should she remain, it cannot be long before she will be universally admired and greeted by audiences who will fully comprehend and value her true, chaste, and fascinating performances.

Lion Theatre.—Mr. Buckley offers a very strong Equestrian bill for this evening. In addition to which Clari is again to be performed with a very superior cast of characters. Look at the bills.

Among all the Lectures of the season, the one promised at the Odeon to-morrow evening we think will be the most interesting. Mr. Couthouy has become greatly interested in the subject of his discourse, and is as competent to treat upon it as any individual who could be named.

Notice—Particular—Especial.—Those passengers who has not settled their bets upon the Pennsylvania Election, is desired to do it immediately—ding, dong. The Capin wont remain in his office but a short time—when he has been paid will be put ashore to be laughed at by them what stays aboard.

Police Court.

That Eccentric Son of Song, "George Washington Dixon, the American Melodist," seems fated to be the perpetual theme of public speculation and curiosity. If there is a difficulty anywhere to be found, George is sure to fall into it, and he finds it impossible to make head-way long in one track. The real truth appears to be, that, with the best disposition in the world, he is deficient in that species of cunning, artifice and petty falsehood, which is generally supposed to be requisite to command success in this heartless world; but this, however, is the common luck of men of genius. No man has ever endeavored to get along in life more than George has, but he cannot accommodate his independent spirit to the caprices of the day, and "crook the pregnant hinges of his knee," for any man's favor. Goldsmith's celebrated lines upon the illustrious Burke may, without the least impropriety, be applied to George:—

Though equal to all things, for all things unfit;

Too nice for a statesman—too proud for a wit;

For a patriot too cool—for a drudge disobedient,

And too fond of the right to pursue the expedient!!!

With a mental and moral constitution of this elevated, but irregular character, he often but unwillingly makes enemies, and places himself in embarrassing circumstances, but still he finally extricates himself as unexpectedly and unaccountably as he becomes involved. In this particular, he resembles another celebrated luminary in England's glorious history—the immortal Lord Chief Justice Coke, whose whole life was spent in public and domestic struggles—now up and now down, but conquering in the sequel; and whose singular success drew from his monarch, King James, the only royal conundrum on record, viz:—

"Why is my Lord Coke like a Cat?—Because he always comes down, safe on his feet."

One great cause of George's failures, accidents and indiscretions, is, that in all his enterprises he takes hold of the hot end of the poker, and thereby his business transactions occasionally appear rather *equivoque*, at least. A distinguished Philosopher and clean shaven Barber in Brattle street, thus briefly, but correctly, describes him—"Dixon is like a cow that occasionally gives a good pail of milk, and then kicks it right over." A mis-step of this nature, last week—one which undoubtedly is to be attributed to a want of due consideration—put him in the power of his arch enemy, the Editor of the Herald. The circumstances—which certainly admit of a charitable construction—are as follows:—

On Thursday last, Mr. Beals, the senior partner of the firm who publish the immense and immaculate Boston Morning Post, discovered that half a ream of pink-colored paper had feloniously disappeared from the Counting Room and in Friday's Post he advertised the theft. In the afternoon, Mr. George P. Oakes, who carries on a printing office on Pember-ton Hill, brought in the paper, and stated that he bought it from Mr. Dixon; and as in times past Mr. Dixon had been in the habit in a friendly way, of spending an hour or so in the night, in and about the office, Mr. Beals's suspicions were by no means faint, that he had pilferously possessed himself of the pink paper. He therefore sent for Mr. Dixon, who admitted that he sold the paper to Mr. Oakes, but in the first place had bought it of a boy. Mr. Beals was not altogether satisfied with this account, but was not quite prepared to prosecute. The next morning—that is, on Saturday morning—a mischievous meddler, who gets his living in good part out of the sins of frail mortals, told these dubious, completed circumstances, to HENRY F. HARRINGTON, of the Herald—he well knowing that H. cherished a wrathful enmity against Mr. Dixon.

Mr. Harrington, instead ofparagraphing his victim, at once determined to prosecute him, and immediately entered the complaint before His Honor JUDGE MERRILL. In making this complaint, Mr. Harrington openly avowed, that he did it from personal considerations, he having, as he said, suffered from Dixon's knavery in divers ways—such as claiming to be a joint proprietor of the Herald, and receiving subscriptions and pay for advertisements, and putting the cash into his own pocket—and so forth, and cetera. He thought it to be his duty to have his character fully established in a Court of Justice, for the benefit of the public in general, and printers in particular.

A warrant was issued, and Mr. Dixon was brought into Court, by Constable Shute, senior. Mr. Beals was summoned, and stated the facts, as above, but on the cross-examination, declared that neither himself nor Mr. Greene, authorised, assented, or were privy to, the prosecution of Mr. Dixon. Mr. Harrington, however, reiterated that personal motives induced him to prosecute, without any concert with any person.

At the suggestion of his counsel, Mr. Dixon made a statement of the manner in which he came into possession of the paper, viz:—that he bought it of a boy, who had formerly carried papers for him, but he did not know where to find him.

The Court suggested delay, but Mr. Dixon was rather averse to it. Mr. Harrington made a distinct motion for postponement to give Dixon time to find the boy, and said he would insert an advertisement gratis, for that purpose.

After some consultation, Mr. Dixon reluctantly acceded to the motion, and entered into bonds in the sum of \$50, for his appearance on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. William Comstock, reporter for the Herald, stood his security.

Mr. Dixon's counsel adverted to the manifest malice in the origin of the suit, but admitted that the Court, so far as the mere question of guilty or not guilty, was the issue, that the motives of the prosecutor could not be taken into consideration; but said it should have some influence on the question of punishment, and admitted that Mr. Harrington's proposition at the trial was liberal and honorable.

At a meeting of the Council of the 2d Municipality last evening, a resolution was passed, appropriating a sum of money for the erection of a monument to his memory. We understand that the councils of the first and third municipalities will assemble this evening, in order to pass a similar resolution. The deceased was full worthy of these honors. Independently of the public spirit and noble service in which he met his fate, he was universally loved and esteemed for the mildness and probity of his private character.—*New Orleans Bee*.

Commerce of New York.—We annex the amount of Imports for the three first quarters of the past year, which we have obtained from the Custom House. We add some other statistics by way of illustrating the rapid growth of our noble city.

Value of Imports into the Port of New York during the three first quarters of 1836, ending the 30th September, her \$74,736,324

Duties accruing for same period \$14,725,015

Foreign arrivals in 1836 2279

Whole value of Imports for 1835 \$89,304,108

Amount of Duties received for 1835 \$14,468,116

Foreign arrivals in 1829 955

Value of Imports do \$34,972,493

N. Y. Jour. Com.

A desperate attempt was made on Sunday evening by nine of the prisoners confined in the jail at Troy to break prison. From the statement in the Troy Whig, it appears that when Mr. Rose, the keeper, went to return them to their cells, from the passage way in front where they were usually permitted to pass the evening, as soon as he opened the door, a stout negro seized him and attempted to choke him; but he succeeded in getting clear and gave the alarm, which brought the watchmen to his assistance, and they were all speedily secured.

Alarum in the Creek Nation.—The Columbus, (Geo.) Herald of the 20th inst. says—intelligence has just been received in our city that the Indian warriors, encamped about twenty-five miles from this place, under charge of Lieutenant Sloan, broke loose yesterday morning, and took to the woods, carrying with them their rifles, ammunition, &c. Their number is some two hundred, and there is every reason to believe that they are as hostile as at any period of the late Creek war.

The Expunging Pen.—A little anecdote is related at Washington, which is worth recording.—The night the expunging resolution was carried into effect in the Senate, Mr. Benton, the persevering mover of that measure, sent to the President the pen used by the Clerk of the Senate, in drawing around and across, the black lines, and writing the word expunged by order of the Senate. It was a new pen that had never been used for any other purpose. The President received it with much pleasure, and informed Mr. B. that he should preserve it while he lived, and at his death bequeath it to Mr. Benton as a mark of his regard.—*Advertiser*.

Notice.—A meeting of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association will be held, by appointment, at the Supreme Court Room, Court square, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 6 o'clock, at their Office, 20

Commercial-street, for the purpose of making choice of Directors to manage the affairs of the Company for the year ensuing.

Doors open at 6—lecture to commence at 7 precisely.

Jan 23 3d

NOTICE.—It is hereby given that there will be a Meeting o

the Stockholders of the Fishing Insurance Company on MONDAY, the 13th day of Feb. next, at 4 o'clock, at their Office, 20

Commercial-street, for the purpose of making choice of Directors to manage the affairs of the Company for the year ensuing.

Per order, MOSES SEWALL, Secy.

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Brit. Malaga, Crowell, Newport. Came out of Hyannis on Tuesday, and left brig Tattler, ready; scd. Fairfield, N. York for Boston.
Returned, scd. Rochester, Hineker, hence for New York had proceeded as far as Nauckock Sheds, but finding the Sound full of ice, anchored on the Shore, where such a quantity of ice pressed upon her as to part her chain.
Scho. Sibrah, Smith, New York, via Provincetown.
Scho. Two Brothers, Bangs, Provincetown, with part of sch George's cargo, stranded at Truro.
Scho. Lucy Mary, Atwood, Provincetown.

CLEARED.

Brigs. Adeleide, Crosby, Fernandine; Samos, Brewer, Havana and Europe; Calo, Smith, Beldame; Cashier, Joseph Dexter, do; schs Wm Allen, Cook, Matanzas; Lucas, Tuckerman, and Oter, Blaney, Portsmouth; Alfred Tucker, Portland; Henry, Brown, Gloucester; Nun, Cook, Newburyport; sloop Glide, Winsor, Duxbury.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 29.

ARRIVED.

Brig Bryon, Gorham, Hamburg Oct. 17, Cuxhaven Nov. 8.— Experienced very severe weather on the passage, with continued westerly winds.

Brig. Anna, Lane, Halifax, 23d inst. Left schs Industry, Kirby Boston, next day; Mary, for do, via Liverpool, N. S. Kirby Boston, sch. Splendid, for New York, 12 days; 18th, sch. Rolt 16th, sch. Splendid, for New York, 12 days; 18th, sch. Rolt 16th, Doane, do 42; 18th, brig William, Collins, 27th, lat 42°, Nolte, Doane, do 42; 18th, brig William, Collins, 27th, lat 42°, Nolte, Doane, do 42; 18th, brig William, Collins, 27th, lat 42°, Nolte, Doane, do 42; and for St. John, N. E., 7 weeks for Liverpool.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Arr. at Sydney, NSW. June 16. Pallinure, Henderson, Boston, Cape of Good Hope.

Sailed at Bremen Nov. 22, Dianthus, Thompson, unc.

Sailed in Cowes, about Dec 15, Argo, Farley, Hamburg.

Arr. in the Texel, Dec 16, brig Courier, Knmann, Boston and Alexandria.

Sailed in Cowes, 21st, Isabella, Meyer, Baltimore.

Arr. in the Clyde 20th, New York, Niven, Charleston.

Arr. at Havre 19th, Venetian, (not Aspasia) Winsor, New Orleans; Caroline, Charleston.

At Marseilles, 21st, 26, ships Dromo, for Sicily, 4 days; Copia, New York, next day, Craton; unc; Constellation, New Orleans; 15th, brig Russel, West Indies, 2 days; bark Verona, for Boston; sailed 24th; brig South Carolina, New Orleans, do.

At Palermo, Nov. 5th, brig Pico, and Napoleon, for United States.

At Gibraltar, 2d, brig Shawmut, of Salem, unc. Ship Win

Up for New Orleans.

Arr. at Leghorn Nov. 13, brig Cherub, Doane, in Labrador.

The bark Cutter, Lincoln, sailed from Genoa Dec 3 for New York, and not Boston, as reported.

SPOKEN.

Dec 14, lat 16, lon 50, brig Cadet, 17 days from Boston for Surinam.

Jan 19, lat 26, lon 72, sch Ontario, of Gloucester, fm St. John for New York.

Jan 11, Cape Florida SW, 30 miles, bark Venus, of Boston, 6 days fm New Orleans for Liverpool.

Dec 26, lat 24, lon 61, ship Francis Depau, from New Orleans for Liverpool.

Dec 26, lat 24, lon 81, ship Franconia, fm New Orleans for Liverpool.

Dec 25, lat 35 40, lon 56, ship Caledonia, supposed from New Orleans for Liverpool.

Jan 6, Cape Hatteras S, 14 miles, sch —, reported hence for Ocracoke.

Jan 7, lat 30, lon 73, brig Pearl, of Newburyport, for N. York.

ARRIVALS, CLEARANCES, &c.

BATH, Jan 21—Arr. Comet, Rush, Boston.

PORTLAND, Jan 27—Arr. Wm Harris, Churchill, Matanzas, 4th inst.

NEWPORTSMOUTH, Jan 24—Arr. Old Alliance, (new ship, 524 tons) Haley, Mohan, Essex.

25th—Arr. Flash, Boston; 27th, Wm Tell, Boston.

CL L Lancashire, (new ship, 661 tons, of New York) Merrill Savannah.

BRISTOL, Jan 26—Arr. Romulus, Mauran, Savannah, for Providence.

NEW YORK, Jan 25—Arr. Garrick, Robbinson, Liverpool, Cld Edwin, Wilson, New Orleans; Sam Houston, Hinckley, Tampa Bay; Houston, Lafore, Barbados; Page, Balleat, and Boston, Bassett, Boston; Edwin, Howes, Jacmel; James, Tarr, New Orleans.

27th—Arr. Hibernia, Wilson, Liverpool; United States, Harry, do; John Taylor, Luce, do; Harkaway, French, do; America, Foster, Taicabane, with 890 bbls oil; Eliash Denison, West Mobile; Sutton, Berry, Charleston; Lewis Cass, Whittlesey, Savannah; Rienzi, Morton, Apalachicola, Essex, Mitchell, St. Marks; William, Coggins, Pence PR; Odeon, Simpson, Smyrna, via Newport; Albert, Drinkwater, City St. Domingo; Margaret Ann, Thompson, Wilmington, NC; Detroit, Williams, Apalachicola; Abigail, Hopkins, and Chappel, Moore, Wilmington, NC; Warsaw, St. Marks; Benj. Gaither, Smith, Curacao; Austin, Burgess, Darien.

Below, big William, in Port au Prince. At quarantine, schr Warren, of Thomson.

Cid Algerine, Gouyave, Key West and Apalachicola; Julia & Helen, Thorndike, New Orleans; Nonpareil, Sturdevant, St. Croix; Adeline Wilson, Carson, Mobile.

28th—Arr. Dorotha, from Watson, Batavia; Tallahassee, St Marks.

Below, brig Clittus, Kempton, Rotterdam; and Ann.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 25—Arr. Henry Camden, Graham, Matanzas.

Sch Catharine, Crowell, arr at Marcus Hook 28d.

BALTIMORE, Jan 25—Arr Col Howard, Gatchell, Cronstadt; Baltimore, Atkins, Boston; China, Bacon, do.

Below, Jefferson, Raines, St. Ubes; Ogletorpe, and Eliza Ann, Savannah; Ida, Hallett, Boston; Baltimore.

Cheesough, New York; Indus, Bailey, St. Johns, PR; Zoraster, Lorraine, New Orleans—all of North Point, and will be towed up to do.

Cld Victor, Jarvis, New Orleans; Volant, Wright, Charleston.

Sailed Pacificus, and Wave, Charleston; Charleston Packet, Mobile; Mercy, Nantucket.

27th—Arr. Bubah, Hinds, St Domingo City. Below, Victory, fm Providence.

Cld Tariff, Collins, Matanzas; Peri, Huffington, St. Thomas.

NORFOLK, Jan 19—Arr sch Superior, from N. Carolina for New York, with loss of bowsprit, rigging, bowsprit, &c.

Also, sch Bedford, Nickerson, from Bath, NC, for New York, with loss of bowsprit, head stays, rigging, sails &c. & c. and very leaky, having been run aground by a ship 2d inst, 50 miles N. of Hatteras.

EDENTON, Jan 12—Arr Good Return, West Indies.—Sailed 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82d, 83d, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92d, 93d, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102d, 103d, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122d, 123d, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132d, 133d, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142d, 143d, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152d, 153d, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162d, 163d, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172d, 173d, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182d, 183d, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192d, 193d, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202d, 203d, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212d, 213d, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222d, 223d, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232d, 233d, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242d, 243d, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252d, 253d, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262d, 263d, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272d, 273d, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282d, 283d, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292d, 293d, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302d, 303d, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312d, 313d, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322d, 323d, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332d, 333d, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342d, 343d, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352d, 353d, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362d, 363d, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372d, 373d, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382d, 383d, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392d, 393d, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402d, 403d, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412d, 413d, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422d, 423d, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432d, 433d, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442d, 443d, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452d, 453d, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462d, 463d, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472d, 473d, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482d, 483d, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492d, 493d, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502d, 503d, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511st, 512d, 513d, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522d, 523d, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532d, 533d, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542d, 543d, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552d, 553d, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562d, 563d, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572d, 573d, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582d, 583d, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592d, 593d, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602d, 603d, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611st, 612d, 613d, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622d, 623d, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632d, 633d, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642d, 643d, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652d, 653d, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th, 661st, 662d, 663d, 664th, 665th, 666th, 667th, 668th, 669th, 670th, 671st, 672d, 673d, 674th, 675th, 676th, 677th, 678th, 679th, 680th, 681st, 682d, 683d, 684th, 685th, 686th, 687th, 688th, 689th, 690th, 691st, 692d, 693d, 694th, 695th, 696th, 697th, 698th, 699th, 700th, 701st, 702d, 703d, 704th, 705th, 706th, 707th, 708th, 709th, 710th, 711st, 712d, 713d, 714th, 715th, 716th, 717th, 718th, 719th, 720th, 721st, 722d, 723d, 724th, 72

PHELPS' ARCANUM.—For the cure of the worst diseases of the skin, ulcers, sores, scrofula or king evil, syphilis, tertian diseases, rheumatism, white swelling, liver affection, costiveness of the bowels, general debility. And such diseases as are caused by an impure or bad condition of the blood. It is likewise particularly recommended in those whose constitutions are broken by habits of luxury and intemperance, the indulgences use of quinine and mercury, and badly cured diseases, by unskillful or neglected medical treatment, and all those whose lung and other diseases are caused by remote causes in the system.

The Arcanum has proved itself by years of experience superior in its effects to the Panacea of Syria, Catinian & Potter, or the French Rois. In testimony of the above statement, we refer to the opinion of Dr. John L. Mitchell, of New York, Dr. Jones of Boston, Dr. Archer of Virginia, Dr. Godman of Philadelphia, who have investigated the properties and efficacy of the article, and affirmed it as being superior to all medicines in their knowledge, for the removal of the diseases above named. Price \$2 per bottle.

In the year 1820 I requested Dr. Phelps to visit a daughter of mine, aged about 15 years, having a distortion of the spine or back bone, and whose general health had always been feeble.

The curvature of the spine, at that time, had acquired a hopeless and singularly disfigured appearance, and the Sternum or breast bone corresponded with the distortion, respecting to the beholder a deformity calculated to excite the deepest sympathy. From the first appearance of this disease, I had consulted the skill of the profession, whose attendants and various prescriptions and remedies were untried with success or benefit—a word, the progressive march of the disease bid defiance to the ingenuity of skill, and the power of medicine.

It was under these circumstances that we commenced the use of the Arcanum, which was perseveringly administered for several months. Her general health soon began to improve, and the progress of the disease was gradually arrested, by this medicine only, and the use of the salt water bath.

From this period, her strength and energies of mind and body were evidently improving, and the deformity has subsided with the growth of years. At this time, which is more than five years since, we adopted the treatment of the article, my daughter is in the enjoyment of good health, to our entire satisfaction and admittance. She has been a teacher or instructor for two years past.

The great demand for the Arcanum, and its remarkable effects in chronic diseases, give it the decided preference to any other medicine. See Medical Advertiser.

DR. CHAPMAN'S COUGH MIXTURE.

This "Cough Mixture" is highly recommended by N. Chapman, M. D. Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine, &c, in the University of Pennsylvania, as a superior article. Price 20 cents.

CHEMICAL PILE OINTMENT.

This article is also prepared from a formula of Professor Chapman's, of Philadelphia, for the cure of the Piles, and is an excellent remedy. Price \$1.

FISHER'S CORN PLASTER.

This Plaster, for the cure of Piles, is not equalled by any remedy in this country. Price 20 cents.

The above celestials and other medical medicines are constantly made, at wholesale and retail, by WILLIAM WARD & CO., corner of India and Milk sts, Boston. Dealers supplied at the lowest wholesale prices.

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NO 417 WASHINGTON STREET.



R. H. BLAKE,

WAS constantly on hand and for sale, at his Store, No 417 Washington street, a few doors north of Boylston Market, a good assortment of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, of every variety.

All first quality Roman and English Violin, Violone, L. Double Bass, and Guitar STRINGS; Clarionet and Bassoon Reeds; Clarionet Mouth Pieces; Violin Bridges and Pegs; Pitch Pipes, &c.

He has also on hand, and is constantly receiving the newest and most fashionable Piano Forte and Guitar MUS C, Instruction Books, for various instruments, Music Paper, &c, &c.

R. H. B. continues to manufacture and import UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS and CANES of every description. He has now on hand a good variety, some of a very superior quality, both to appearance and durability. The above are offered for sale at low prices as those of any other dealer in the city.

A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers.

77 Second hand Musical Instruments, Umbrellas, &c, taken in part payment for other goods. Umbrellas, Parasols, and Canes repaired. **copieSis—epS**

NEW MUSIC.—This day received by H. PRENTISS, No 2 Pemberton Hill—But that is all, indeed it is; The Light of other Days; The Minstrel; O happy banks of Gangas; You'll meet me dearest won't you; I do not love them; The Hunter's Call; The songs we used to sing together; He away upon pretty pages; Fare we'll the world to see; the last of them; The world is wide; I am a man; Our Yankee Girl; Our Country's Flag; Eliza Angel's Waltz; with variations; Chanticleer; Quadrilles; Les petites Fées; Nos 1, 2 and 3, by Hunt; Cavatina e Fanto; by Herz; Mina now dir dino; Italian Songs; College Cañon's March; U. S. Infantry March; Cinderella Waltz; varied by Schroeder; Bluetes Musicals; Nos 42 b y Hunt; False one; I love the still; variations; Ten Brilliant Rondos from No. 1 to 7; Light; may the Boat Row; variations; Storm Bird; Song; Hero's Quick Step; Odion Walz and Three Graces; Mechanic Blue's Quick Step; Fireman's Quick Step.

NEW Uppers of sets of Quadrilles; Haste thee my Gondolier; Duet; New York Quadrilles; Come to the dearest; Old English Gentleman; By the margin of fair; in the shade; Galpado, from the Opera Le Pro Ac Cleres. In the depth of the night; Song of the choir; Come; covered the evening stars; The Walz; Sweet birds are singing; Glee; A place in the memory dearest; Guitar; The tarry Bay; It is the hour; Saturday night; My Highland Rose.

77 Pianofortes and Harps for sale and to let. Music bound and Pianofortes tuned.

DAY and MARTIN'S REAL JAPAN BLACKING MANUFACTORY.



NATHANIEL DEARBORN continues to give Lessons on the Flute in an easy, expeditious and correct manner; it being a great improvement of his own) on all other methods for obtaining a knowledge of the instrument.

Sixteen lessons in term'd course—eight dollars for the same, payable in advance. 77 Washington street.

n23 **stew9w**

ADAM'S PATENT SWELLED BEAM.

THE subscriber has on hand a good assortment of the Swelled Beam Windlass Bedsteads, which, for comfort and convenience is undoubtedly the best article of its kind; peculiarity is that of the Swelled Beam, the effect of which is to give a firm, elastic, and elastic, rocking, and effectually provides against jarring. They are easily set up or taken down, and may be saved in case of fire as easily as any other piece of furniture; and from its mode of construction less liable to harbor insects than any other kind; but above all its advantages is the ease and comfort obtained from the sucking, by being made and kept elastic by means of the Swelled Beam, (the form of which is exhibited in the above cut.)

Orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

CHARLES ADAMS, Patentee, 422 Washington st, a few doors south of Washington Bank.

C. A. has added a steam power to his manufactory which will enable him to give a full supply at a cheaper rate than before.

n3 **epS**

LINSEED OIL, FRENCH YELLOW, &c.

30 lbs Linseed Oil, 15 casks French Yellow, 200 kegs Egg, Grated Lead—a superior article, 50 lbs Rolt Brimstone, 6 casks Sulphur.

5 cases Gum Tragacanth, 100 lbs Extract Logwood, 5000 lbs sup. Carb. Soda, pulv. Just received and for sale at 128 State street.

TROT & BIGELOW.

10 TONS prime Eastern Hay, just received and for sale by GEORGE W. TYLER, No 42 Commercial street.

DOLLS.—Every variety from 3 cents to \$5 each—for sale at L. E. DYER'S.

g12

HARDWARE, NAILS AND HOLLOWWARE.

RICE & LIVING, Nos 34 Kirby and 72, 80 & 84 Washington street, have received by the late arrivals from Liverpool, a very extensive assortment of SHEFFIELD & BIRMINGHAM HARDWARE, adapted to the Fall Trade, consisting in part of the following—

Cast Steel Knives, Knives & Forks, Steel Composition & Knives, Steel, London Emery, Brass Ketting, Blue drawn Nails and Irons, Razors, Wads and Butcher's Razors, Iron and Barber's Razors, Scissors and Shears, Sheep Shears, Cast Steel Pit, Saws, Cross Cut, Hand, Saws, and Iron Back, Saws, all kinds, Chisels and Gouges, Plane Irons, Hemming & Son's Needles, Buntle and Point Pins, Snuffer, Tea and Bread Trays, Small Cutlers, Brass Goods, all kinds, Stock and Nail Gimblets, Shoe Thread, Box Rules, Iron Compasses, Iron and Steel Squares, Warming Pans, Tenter Hooks & Rivets, They have also on hand of AMERICAN MANUFACTURE, Fine quality Yellow Ware, Lining Glass, Keene & Western Glass, Hammer and Hatchets, Common & Fancy Belows, Siegh Bells, Dutch Skates, Bristol Brick, Kentish Cap & Wrapping Paper, Planes, Brass Nails, Cotton, Wool & Cards, Gatt & Cattie, Brushes all kinds, Angers, Brads and Tacks, Slates and Pencils, Razors and Peacock, Oil Stone, Clee, Twine, Adze, Hunt's, Simmon's, Hamm's, Kimball's, Sandpaper, Blacking and Cross Cut.

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IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED. DR. HERBERT.

Member of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, may be consulted on all diseases incident to the human frame. Patients who are incapable from infirmity of attending personally upon Dr. H. can, by sending a particular statement of their case, be told whether they are cured or not.

"Medicine without principles is an humble Art, and a degrading occupation."

Dr. Herbert arrived in America for the purpose of taking a tour through it, and seeing in every place he visited so many invalids laboring under different complaints, and so many who have ruined their constitutions by applying to advertised nostrums, especially informs the citizens that he has returned to the city of Boston and intends remaining for the purpose of rendering his services to the afflicted.

Dr. H. may be consulted at his apartments, No 274 Washington st, a few doors West of Avon Place, from 10 in the morning till 5 in the evening. The Doctor wishes every person who may need his advice, to make timely application.

The advantages the Dr. has possessed of traveling a knowledge of different diseases, have been greater than generally fails to the lot of any individual. From his peculiar mode of treatment, his professional celebrity has been established; and since his arrival in America, gratitude arising from a thousand kinds is and has been a sweet enjoyment.

Recent patients relieved and cured by Dr. Herbert since his arrival in the U. States—Abercrombie—Asthma (periodical, constitutional and spasmodic)—Blindness, from various causes, 26—Tropsey, in its complicated stages, 68—Fits 64—Fistula without cutting, 54—Nervous Disease, 140—Piles, 58—Rheumatism, 80—Stone and Gravel, 90—Bilious Disorders, 57—Cancer and White Swelling, 68—Consumption, 60—Deafness, 54—Diseases of Infants, 68—Giddiness, 67—Gout, 52—Headache, from various causes, 75—King's Evil, 46—Liver Complaints, 51—Umbigo, 62—Survey, 70—Gravel, 75—Ulcerated Sore Legs, 58—Worms, 68—Paralytic Stroke, 56—Auge, 80.

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TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

AN account of that most excellent Medicine prepared at Dr. Loveman's Gilead House, Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by appointment in Boston, at D. S. ROWLAND'S, 182 Washington street, Bos on.

"To administer to a mind diseased, pluck from the Memory a rooted sorrow,

"Raze out the written troubles of the Brain, and with some sweet oblivious Antidote,

"Cleanse the foul Bosom of that pernicious stuff which weighs upon the Heart."

Dr. LOVEMAN's Balm of Gilead is universally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all diseases, wasteful, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, shortness of breath, and consumptive habits.

It eases the blood, eases the most violent pain in the head and stomach, and promotes gentle perspiration.

It is a Medical Faculty this medicine is much admired being pleasant to the taste and smell, gently astringing the fibers of the stomach, and giving that proper tensity which a good digestion requires.

Dr. Loveman's Balm of Gilead is recommended to the weak, the relaxed, and debilitated, as an agreeable and speedy restorative; and considered as a cordial, is essential to the comfort of ladies of fashion, being a preventive against cold, when taken before going out to parties, balls, routs, or the play. It will enliven the spirits and invigorate the mind and body, and if taken after fatigue, it will with a few hours sleep, take away all languor consequent on broken rest, and give relief from every unpleasant sensation.

It is the most valuable remedy for such diseases as are attended with the following symptoms, namely—a great straitness of the breast, with difficulty of breathing—violent palpitations of the heart, sudden flashes of heat in various parts of the body, at other times a sense of cold, as it were was poured on them—flying pains in the arms and limbs, back and belly, resembling those occasioned by the gravel—the pulse very variable, sometimes uncommonly slow, at other times very quick—yawning, the hiccough, frequent sighing, and a sense of suffocation, as from a ball or lump in the throat—alternate fits of crying and convulsive laughing—the sleep un-sound, and seldom refreshing, and the patient often troubled with horrid dreams. Much has been said by interested individuals against Medicines that are advertised, but there is a very important observation to be made respecting Dr. Loveman's Balm of Gilead, that unless its operation was gentle, safe and efficacious, it could not have obtained the unexampled demand it has acquired.

D. NASON, Master of Transportation.

BOSTON & PROVIDENCE RAIL ROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Dec. 5 inst, the Passenger Train will leave Boston and Providence as follows:

Leave Boston at 3 A. M. and 3 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

Leave Providence at 8 A. M. on Wednesdays, and Saturdays of each week.

Leave Providence at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

Leave Providence at 1 P. M. on Fridays.

Leave Providence at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

Leave Providence at 1 P. M. on Saturdays.

Leave Providence at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

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